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THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 24, 1901.

Y. M. & Y. L. M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

The General Conference of the Young
Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Im-
provement Associations of the Church
of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
will be held in Salt Lake City on Sun-
day, Monday and Tuesday, June 2nd,
3rd and 4th, 1901.

General public meetings will be held
in the Tabernacle on Sunday, June 2nd,
at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., and
business meetings will be held on the
succeeding two days: for the Young
Men, in the assembly hall of the new
building of the Latter-day Saints' Busi-
ness College; and for the Young Ladies,
in the Fourteenth ward assembly rooms.

All officers and members of the associ-
ations are requested to be present at
all the meetings, and a cordial invita-
tion is extended to all the Saints to at-
tend the Tabernacle meetings.

LORENZO SNOW,
General Superintendent Y. M. M. I. A.
THOMAS HULL,
General Secretary Y. M. M. I. A.
ELMINA S. TAYLOR,
General Superintendent Y. L. M. I. A.
ANN M. CANNON,
General Secretary Y. L. M. I. A.

WHY WE OBJECT.

Tinkering with the Constitution of
the United States is a hobby with some
persons and papers. Their propositions
for its amendment are usually harm-
less, because, though they may cause
some agitation, they are not seriously
contemplated by people of influence
and authority. In noticing the at-
tempt to change the Constitution pro-
posed by certain religious societies, the
Deseret News has had in view the
maintenance of the honor and integrity
of the State. That is all.

The movement to induce Congress to
take up this question is, as we have
said, a slur upon Utah. It is a virtual
intimation that the Constitution and
laws of this State, and the announce-
ment of the Church to which the ma-
jority of the citizens belong, are in
the nature of a fraud, and it is neces-
sary for the nation to take up the mat-
ter and load the national Constitution
with a provision which would be alto-
gether needless, if this State and its
people are trustworthy and reliable.

The proposed amendment which the
secularists advocate is opposed by hosts
of rational citizens of Utah, not con-
nected in any way with the "Mormon"
Church. They are hostile to it for the
reason that we have mentioned. The
"extreme touchiness" exhibited on this
question by its supporters, ministerial
and editorial, shows their animus.
They cannot endure an expose of their
real motives and the end they have in
view. They want to have free vent
to their own alleged sentiments, but
cannot brook a word in dissent of their
schemes. All the same, the Deseret
News will express the opinions of
rational people on this question, not-
withstanding the "extreme touchiness"
of the enemies of Utah at mention of
their own folly.

HERE ARE THE FACTS.

It is necessary to refer, once more,
to the misrepresentations of the Salt
Lake Tribune concerning the action
taken by the Board of Trustees of the
State Deaf and Dumb School. Not
that we intend to fill up our columns
with replies to the numerous attacks
of that paper upon public officials or
upon the Deseret News; nor shall we
get down to the gutter level of that
abusive sheet to notice its vile ver-
biage and low bar-room Blackguardism.
We are only concerned with the charge
that the trustees of that school have
"transformed that institution into an
institution as strictly Mormon as is the
Brigham Young academy," and the
further charge that they have given
"the professorship and control of the
school to one Driggs, whose general
reputation makes it clear that he is
not fit to have such a place."

In reply to the first of these accusa-
tions we will clip an editorial from the
Ogden Standard, which is a non-Mor-
mon paper published in the city where
the deaf and dumb school is situated,
and which has had full opportunity to
investigate and arrive at the facts. The
Standard copies the Tribune's editorial
of May 23rd, and then makes the fol-
lowing comment:

"If we were to say that the foregoing
editorial from the Tribune is a bare-
faced lie, we would be telling the exact
truth, but in addition to that there is
a cursed meanness attached to it which
makes the Tribune's action almost a
crime."

"First of all, there is but one Mor-
mon teacher retained by the new super-
intendent and that teacher is Mrs.
Whalen, employed by the old superin-
tendent in the past. This new superin-
tendent, whom the Tribune calls 'one
Driggs,' has retained the old corps of
teachers, except only two, namely
Mr. Marshall and Miss Walker, and
these two were replaced with Mr. Ezra
Henne of Virginia and Mr. O. G. Dan-
iels of Massachusetts, both Gentiles.
So it will be seen that the new super-
intendent has employed among all the
teachers but one Mormon and that one
has been in the school, under the old
superintendent for years."

"Now what becomes of the Tribune's
charge that it has investigated and
found that 'unfit teachers are retained,
solely because they are Mormons?'
There are any unit teachers the old
superintendent employed them, because

the two gentlemen from Virginia and
Massachusetts, the only two selected
by the new superintendent, carry the
very highest recommendations from
their respective states.

"And so far as the suppression of the
little school paper is in question, the
Tribune is all wrong on that, too. In
the first place, the Tribune did not
publish the exact editorial which Pro-
fessor Metcalf intended to run. In the
copy turned over by Supt. Metcalf to
the Tribune a few words were omitted
which materially changed the sense
of the article."

"We challenge the Tribune to show
that incompetent teachers will replace
Mr. Marshall or Miss Walker. No one
will protest louder than the Standard
if incompetent teachers are employed
in the State schools."

"The Standard has no objection to an
investigation by the State authorities.
In fact since the Tribune has asked it,
the Standard records the call and re-
quested the Governor to make the in-
vestigation before June 7th, that is
done, there is no doubt about the Gov-
ernor approving the action of the board
of trustees."

"There has been some very dirty work
going on. For instance, some time ago,
before Frank M. Driggs was even elected
superintendent, eastern papers an-
nounced that Supt. Metcalf was to be
dismissed because he was NOT a Mor-
mon, etc., etc. These little items have
been traced to Mr. Metcalf. It seems
he feared that he would be removed,
or thought he ought to be removed,
and as the board of trustees had a
majority of Mormons this method was
pursued to intimidate them, well know-
ing that the Mormon members would
rather retain him than have it under-
stood that he was dismissed for being
a Gentile, but when the trustees dis-
covered the real author of the articles
in eastern papers, and the motive back
of them, nothing deterred them from
doing their duty. We could tell of other
things that would tend to show that
Supt. Metcalf was willing to injure and
cripple the school as soon as he dis-
covered that he was to be dropped, as
the superintendent, and we shall feel
it to be our duty to lay all the in-
formation before the Governor, should
he decide to make an investigation,
and we hope he will."

"The Tribune has listened to Mr.
Metcalf's side of the controversy and
has never asked for the other side, in
fact the Tribune does not want to
hear the other side. But the Governor,
if he investigates, will hear both sides.
Let us have the investigation."

We have been somewhat acquainted
with the action of the outgoing super-
intendent for some years. His animus
against everything "Mormon" has been
exhibited on every occasion that pre-
sented itself. Still he was retained as
superintendent of the school and per-
mitted to have his own way in the
main, until he rendered himself obnox-
ious to the trustees and many of the
employees of the institution. The lady
referred to by the Ogden Standard was
selected by Mr. Metcalf, and received
his cordial support and high encomiums
until she joined the "Mormon" Church,
when his attitude completely changed
towards her, and his course was con-
demned by all who knew anything of
the facts. As we have already stated,
the "Mormon" question has not been
introduced in the management of the
deaf and dumb school, except on the
part of the superintendent, who was
yet held in that position for thirteen
years. The Tribune states:

"Now the first friction is caused be-
cause a 'Mormon' trustee insisted that
all the children in the institution should
attend the 'Mormon' Sunday school,
which Superintendent Metcalf, as he
was bound to, under the law, refused."

The truth of the matter is that the
trustees permitted the pupils to attend
such Sunday schools as their parents
desired, no matter to what denomina-
tion they belonged, and Superintendent
Metcalf attempted arbitrarily to de-
prive them of that privilege and compel
them to attend a Sunday school under
sectarian teaching and influence, con-
trary to the law which the Tribune
says he was bound to obey. We have
been acquainted with these facts for
some time, but made no reference to
them, and we speak of them now sim-
ply to meet the false statements pub-
lished for the purpose of arousing anti-
"Mormon" prejudice.

Now as to the character and quali-
fications of Prof. Frank M. Driggs. He
graduated from Gallaudett College,
Washington, D. C., in 1888. If
the Tribune wants to know anything
about the man it can learn about
him from the principal of that college,
by whom he was appointed teacher of
the High School at Jacksonville, Illi-
nois, the largest school for the deaf and
dumb in the United States. It can
also apply nearer home to Dr. Ritchie
of this city, a former member of the
board of trustees of the school at Og-
den. There are also Dr. Paden, Dr.
McNiece, Dr. Brown, clergymen of this
city, also Frank Pierce, George T. Odell,
Marshall Glen Miller, and other non-
"Mormons" who can testify as to his
reputation and ability. Governor Wells
and Secretary Hammond are acquaint-
ed with him, and the Tribune can learn
of them also, if information is wanted
instead of unfounded calumny. We are
not now whether Mr. Driggs is a
"Mormon" or not. We have not taken
the trouble to inquire. His religion
would not figure with us. His char-
acter and qualifications for the place
are the real questions, if there are any
in this connection.

In view of the facts here presented,
where is the ground for the Tribune's
assertion that the State School for the
Deaf and Dumb has been "transformed
into an institution as strictly Mormon
as is the Brigham Young Academy?"
Supposing the superintendent to be a
"Mormon," one of the teachers is also
of that faith, and according to the
Standard the rest of the teachers in
the institution are "Gentiles." The
Tribune's charge, then, is as groundless
as the sensation which it strove to
create by the publication of the state-
ment that the "Mormon" members of
the Salt Lake City Board of Education
had met and determined to employ only
a "Mormon" superintendent.

It is the attempt to array class
against class that we resent. The false
ery raised in these two instances, is
uttered for the purpose of intimidating
public officers, when there is a proba-
bility that "Mormons" will receive
appointments for which they are thor-
oughly qualified, the only objection
against them being their religious be-
lief. It is time that such schemes
were stamped upon and put out of
sound and sight. We are satisfied that
the large majority of the people of Utah
of all creeds and parties desire to have
this needless friction put an end to.

The course of the Tribune in this
matter of the deaf and dumb school
is shameful and without excuse. We

dislike to make any mention of that
virulent anti-"Mormon" organ, and on-
ly do so from a regard for the public
interest, and the defense of public offi-
cers whose course and motives are so
basely misrepresented. We hope this
will suffice on that matter.

THE COURT OF NATIONS.

The opening, on the 18th of this
month, at The Hague, of the court of
international arbitration, should be
noted as one of the great events of this
century which promises to become one
of the most noted chapters of human
history. It certainly does not mean
the abolishment, all at once, of the
armies and navies of the world, and
the transformation of guns and swords
into garden implements; but it does
mean that the nations are now sup-
plied with an institution that, whenever
reason is permitted to prevail over pas-
sion and justice over selfishness, will
render both armies and navies super-
fluous. The court being established,
the co-operation of the social, commer-
cial, scientific, political and religious
forces of the world is sure to work
forcibly for the creation of a public
sentiment in favor of appealing to that
court in preference to the barbarous
methods of past ages. And for that
reason the opening of the court is one
of the important steps in the advance
toward universal peace. The peace
idea will grow, until it is strong enough
to make war upon war, and con-
quer.

The permanent international court, as
agreed upon by The Hague convention,
has competence in all cases of arbitra-
tion, unless the disputing parties agree
to establish a special arbitral jurisdic-
tion. It is composed of eminent jurists
appointed by the signatory powers, but
not all of these are required to sit at
one time. Governments that wish to
avail themselves of its services may se-
lect a number of arbitrators whom
they desire to hear the case. These
can sit in The Hague, or any other
city that may be agreed on.

Inasmuch as non-signatory powers
have the right of appealing to this
court, its benefits should be universal.
The obstacle to its operation will be, at
first, the unwillingness of the large
and heavily armed nations to meet the
weaker opponents in an arena where
they have no advantage over them,
but, fortunately, nations are becoming
more and more enlightened. The soli-
darity of the human race is being rec-
ognized, and the demand for interna-
tional justice is growing in strength
and emphasis. It is this that makes
for peace.

The idea of an international court of
arbitration is American. It was ad-
vanced in this country about sixty
years ago. It was evidently not in the
mind of the czar when he invited the
world to the famous peace congress. He
thought of a gradual reduction of the
armed forces. But this the powers did
not see their way clear to undertake.
In fact, the representatives came to
The Hague, apparently determined to
turn the czar down as gently and po-
litely as possible. But the American
delegates saved the situation. To their
diligence it was due that the court was
established. The conference, instead
of being the farce of the age, marked
an epoch in human history. The pre-
diction is now justified, that before long,
it will result in stronger international
brotherhood. It will pave the way for
universal peace.

A GENTLE REMINDER.

The western world is becoming more
or less accustomed to hear keen criti-
cisms of its civilization, by orientals
who are supposed to know next to
nothing of the subject. The Chinese
representative in Washington has as-
tonished large audiences by the keen
observations he has made and the
truth of his conclusions, and now the
Turkish ambassador, Ali Ferrouh Bey,
in a gentle way, reminds the public of
the fact that there is a "better way of
civilization" than that which can be
measured in miles of railroads and
bushels of grain. In the June Success
he says in part:

"In the name of the one God, the na-
tions fought for His glory. The knight
and the peasant, the king and the com-
moner of Europe, joined the various ex-
peditions toward Palestine. The Mo-
hammedans met them on a thousand
battlefields, with corresponding pur-
pose. On both sides of the Levant, the
armies were to obtain benedic-
tion."

"This was not civilization, nor yet a
process of its growth. Too frequently,
the lessons of gallantry and mutual re-
spect, so sternly learned, are forgotten
in a racial hatred engendered in the ig-
norant. That fanaticism is no longer
powerful enough to array nations emo-
tionally is the proudest triumph of
civilization."

"Some have so low an estimation of
civilization that they compute its value
in miles of railroad, bushels of grain,
and coin of the realm."

"In my own land, the civilization dif-
fers from that of the United States.
The difference is immeasurable. Were
I to bring some of our provincial Tur-
kish gentlemen to Washington, many of
their questions concerning the value of
American republicanism and equality
would be perplexing. My imperial
master is my autocrat. His disposition
of myself and my property is as ab-
solute as that of a father over an infant
son. It is impossible to instance more
manifestly away."

"But it will profit the nations little
to advance along material lines, unless
the true meaning of civilization—cul-
ture—is thoroughly studied. Civiliza-
tion and conciliation are almost cor-
relative terms. Men may be rich, dan-
ty, and luxurious, without the civilization
of culture."

"Throughout the world, today, there
is an increasing class with whom civiliza-
tion is more than an exterior polish.
It is becoming a vital principle of the
mind; and that nation most truly ad-
vances along the path of culture whose
struggle is to diffuse among the people
a generous tolerance and a cultured re-
spect, so sternly learned, are forgotten
in a racial hatred engendered in the ig-
norant. We all seek the same end, albeit we solicit our
benefits through different ambassadors."

It is not impossible that the civilized
nations have something to learn from
the "barbarians" that still regard cul-
ture, toleration, morality and integrity
as the "better side of civilization." For
at present the cult of the golden calf
seems to be predominant in civiliza-
tion.

ing its own time and most of the five-
teen remaining hours also.

"God help the man who marries a
college girl," says a Chicago profes-
sor. He does.

It is possible that Gen. Buller may
take the field again in South Africa.
If he does will he be able to take the
Boers?

When the President started for the
Fresidio, Mrs. McKinley stepped to
the window and waved her handker-
chief to him. Long may it wave.

Liquid air is said to be good for mos-
quitoes. Almost everything seems good
for mosquitoes. What is needed is
something that is bad for them.

The Cuban constitutional conven-
tion standing 14 to 14 in favor of adopt-
ing the Platt amendment, it would
seem that Uncle Sam holds the balance
of power and doubtless will exercise
it.

There is such a thing as having too
much of a good thing. Here is Gov.
Nash of Ohio, breaking down from the
strain of the good time he has had on
his transcontinental trip.

"It is one thing to leave and another
thing to start. For instance: Sir
Thomas Lipton's Shamrock is entitled
to three leaves and only one start." So
says the Kansas City Star. But the
Shamrock II may tricolorate again.

The countries to be represented at the
Pan American congress to be held in
the City of Mexico, cannot come to an
agreement as to what range the discus-
sion on arbitration shall take. Why
not settle their differences on the ques-
tion of arbitration by arbitrating them?

A New York paper says that Capt.
Kidd once lived at 56 Wall street. It
is just two centuries ago May 12th
that this famous gentleman was
hanged. Though dead these two hun-
dred years Mr. Kidd's methods still
rule in Wall street and pirates are not
unknown there.

Our city is not to be visited by the
President on his return to Washing-
ton. He and Mrs. McKinley desire to
go through to the capital without
stop. It will be a disappointment, but
one common to a very large section of
the country. When the trip was
planned it was the intention to visit
every section of the country, and the
plan would have been carried out had
it not been for Mrs. McKinley's illness.

What Mr. McKinley planned to do—see
the country over which he presides—
should be done by every President of
the United States.

AS TO STRIKES.

New York World.

Ben Franklin held that any kind of
peace was better than any kind of war,
and it is not too much to say that, alike
for employers and employed, any kind
of rational compromise that keeps the
wheels of industry moving is better
than any kind of strike that stops
them. For American capital and labor
to go to war now, just when they are
conquering the markets of the world
together, is to kill the goose that is lay-
ing for them, both the golden eggs of
prosperity.

Springfield Republican.

The public, as usual, gets the worst
of it in these anarchical labor wars.
And it would be well if the peaceful,
law-abiding citizen were to take his
rights. Business men in general would
probably see things with a new vision
if all business were suspended by order
of the authorities, whenever a street
railroad company and its employees
have a dispute violent enough to re-
quire the streets themselves to be the
objective of a military mobilization.
Then they might inquire in earnest
whether these combatants are ever
justified in carrying their controversy
to such an extent as to sacrifice the
whole people's interests and endanger
their lives. Has any one the right to
anarchy?

St. Paul Globe.

It is a public gain that the strike
should have come to an end under al-
most any circumstances, considering
the events which sprung from it. But
the understanding on which it did come
to an end, is, to all appearances, simply
one more of those compromises which
are so frequent, and which leave the
substantive causes of disagreement
ending in strife and violence between
employer and employee precisely where
they were in the first place. There is
no direction in which the public stand-
ing need of protection against in-
finitesimal forces as in the matter of in-
dustrial disagreements.

Kansas City Star.

The firms and institutions involved in
the machinists' strike for ten hours
consider, most carefully, the grave respon-
sibility of causing a suspension of ac-
tivity among the artisans concerned at
this season of the year. The country is
rejoicing in unusual prosperity. All
classes of industry are reaping rich re-
wards, and the active employment of
capital is meeting with generous re-
turns. It is only just and right that
labor shall profit liberally by the good
times it is helping to create. A number
of institutions have already agreed to
the new schedule. It demands nothing
which is not coming to the machinists,
and the employers can earn the good
will of the public by bringing the con-
troversy to a close as speedily as pos-
sible.

Boston Transcript.

The strike has furnished the country
its annual object lesson in the costs of
industrial warfare. Last year the scene
of the demonstration was St. Louis, and
the year before it was Cleveland. The
regular recurrence of this peculiarly
disastrous form of strike may eventu-
ally arouse the public to the necessity
of substituting a rational method of
settling industrial disputes for the pre-
sent violent and anarchical procedure.
The remedy for the evil at hand is in
the form of arbitration; all that
times it is helping to create. A number
of institutions have already agreed to
the new schedule. It demands nothing
which is not coming to the machinists,
and the employers can earn the good
will of the public by bringing the con-
troversy to a close as speedily as pos-
sible.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

While it is a matter for congratula-
tion that so sensible an agreement has
been effected, it is deplorable that the
disputing parties have not seen their wisdom
before entering upon a conflict which
has been so costly to both sides, has
caused so much inconvenience and loss
to the public and sacrificed innocent
lives. A conference like that which ter-
minated the disastrous struggle last
year, had it been entered upon in a spirit of
forbearance and concession, have
averted it. The experience of many
similar disagreements should have
taught this lesson, but it seems that
it has always to be learned over again by
experience.

Chicago News.

While many competent economists
are of the opinion that a system of
arbitration as in effect in New Zea-
land could not be applied with success
to the large and diversified industrial
interests of the United States, the plan
presents some courses of action that
might be tried even here when the two

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Just received, and placed on sale this
week, the most elegant lot of Ladies' Goods,
of all descriptions and newest and best
styles ever brought to this city. Do you want

LOVELY WAISTS?

We have them, better suited to you
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And all are new, just received and offered
for sale. We have a magnificent stock to
select from.

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the boys—the news of these wash suits
will be most timely.

Such a variety to tell of we're al-
most bewildered at the start.
50c, suits in regular blouse style—
fancy stripes.
75c and \$1.00, suits in stripes with
trimmed collars.
75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, suits in Russian
Blouse style.
\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50, suits in
handsome, fancy patterns, regular

Blouse style.
\$1.50 and \$2.50 wash kilts, two piece.
\$1.50 to \$3.50, wash kilts, one piece.
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